(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2325.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 11.

THIS city is in a ſtate of the moſt dangerous fermentation. The people are clamorous for peace with Ruſſia——and, as always happens where there is no conſtitutional mode of repreſenting the public opinion to government, have recourſe to the moſt dreadful means of expreſſing their ſentiments.

Within three weeks there have been four great fires. The firſt happened on the 20th of March, and conſumed an entire quarter of the city. The loſs is eſtimated at from twenty to twenty five millions of piaſtres, and it is thought that the guards ſtationed to prevent wilful fires began it for the ſake of pillage. Three other fires of leſs magnitude followed. They are attributed by the government to accident, but generally believed to be part of the uſual means reſorted to by the people to force the government to a change of ſyſtem.

The war, and the authors of it, are univerſally odious. The people are diſtreſſed by want of proviſions; the provinces complain that they are exhauſted; and the violent exertions of the new grand vizier to recruit the army, add fuel to the general diſcontent.

The grand ſignior, however, perſiſts in continuing the war, with the moſt unlimited confidence in the ſupport of Pruſſia, whoſe influence is all powerful in the divan.

A courier arrived this day from Berlin, has brought with him important diſpatches from M. de Knobelſdorf, envoy of his Pruſſian majeſty, and a letter from that monarch, addreſſed to the ſultan himſelf, to whom that miniſter had the honour to deliver it in perſon.—M. de Knobelſdorf has had, ſince that time, long and frequent conferences with many members of the divan, the reſult of which he has ſent to his court by a courier extraordinary, who was diſpatched this day by the way of Vienna to Berlin.

The negotiations of count Potocki, the envoy of Poland, do not terminate ſo readily as they ſeemed to promiſe: the republic has not decided to enter into an offenſive league againſt Ruſſia, and the Porte will not grant her the commerce and the free navigation of the Black Sea upon any other conditions. It is not enough even that Poland follow the example of Pruſſia, under ſimilar circumſtances; ſhe muſt, according to the view of the Ottoman miniſter, take upon herſelf and her own proper motion the part in the quarrel againſt the empreſs; and that is a riſk to which, for ſome doubtful advantages of commerce, the Poliſh miniſter has not yet determined to expoſe his country.

WARSAW, *April* 27.

Although there is a very large Ruſſian army in Moldavia, the laſt letters from that province aſſure us they were very quiet in thoſe parts.

May 7. We have received accounts that the grand vizier, after reinforcing Brailow with 10,000 men, detached ſome corps againſt the Ruſſians, which were diſtributed in different parts, and obliged them to raſe the blockade of Zuckanali, with the loſs of 700 men, and 36 officers killed, beſides many priſoners, and 19 pieces of cannon. The Turks deſtroyed or took all the veſſels loaded with proviſions, which the Ruſſians had aſſembled at Zackanali.———Prince Repnin is at Jaſſy.

May 14. We are aſſured, that in caſe of a war in the north, Sweden will oppoſe the entrance of the Engliſh fleet in the Baltic.

Our miniſter at Berlin has ſent information to the diet, that on his delivering the letter of notification reſpecting the late revolution here to the king of Pruſſia, his majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs his admiration of Staniſlaus Auguſtus, in having thereby made the Poliſh nation happy, and further, that he intended to anſwer the letter himſelf.

VIENNA, *May* 1.

A courier arrived this day from Peterſburgh, by which we learn, that a treaty is ſigned between the empreſs and the king of Sweden, which, in fact, amounts to an offenſive and defenſive alliance—as the Britiſh navy are thereby prohibited from entering the ports of either party, in caſe of a rupture with the allied powers.

May 11. It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have abandoned Maizin, Getſche, and the fort of Zubnadali, after having raſed the fortifications of theſe three places. The Ruſſians thought it would be difficult to maintain them on the approach of a ſuperior Turkiſh force, ſo long as the Turks are in poſſeſſion of Braila; and they alſo conceived, that, by quitting theſe places, they ſhould facilitate the deſertions from the garriſon, which have been, for ſome time paſt, very conſiderable.

Should the Ruſſians become maſters of Braila, it may be preſumed that the empreſs will again demand the dependence of Moldavia, Wallachia and Beſſarabia. The ſame letters, however, inform us, that ſhe will not abide by the declaration, that ſhe is ready to abandon all her conqueſts, excepting Oczakow and the territory as far as the Dneiſter, to cover the Crimea.

If Braila be once given up, it will be abſolutely impoſſible for the Turks to hazard paſſing the Danube.

The Auſtrian troops are poſted above Braila, and, during the ſuſpenſion of arms ſubſiſting between them and the Turks, the latter muſt not violate this territory.

By advices from Jaſſy, dated April 20, we learn, that the Turkiſh poſts having been reinforced with 10,000 men, and another large body diſpatched by the grand vizier having attacked the Ruſſians on the 14th, at Geſcht and Zackanali, the latter, overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat in the night, after loſing 2 officers of rank, 25 ſubaltern officers, and near 400 ſoldiers—others report, that 36 officers and 700 ſoldiers were killed and wounded, beſides a number taken priſoners, and that they left behind them 19 pieces of cannon, together with ſeveral veſſels laden with proviſions near Zackanali.

The Ruſſians retreated to Berlaſch, and joined a detachment there.

Maczin, Tulcza and Szarck, were alſo obliged to be abandoned on the 15th of April.

The grand vizier, notwithſtanding his late ſucceſs, ſtill continues his conferences with M. Laſcarow, the charge des affaires of Ruſſia, for the purpoſes of bringing about a peace; but he leaves nothing undone that can promote his ſucceſs, ſhould the negotiations fail—for he has diſpatched 30,000 men to cover the forteſs of Varna—and his army, which already amounts to 80,000 men, receives daily reinforcements of new troops.

STOCKHOLM, *May* 4.

Warlike preparations continue without intermiſſion in all ports and arſenals. The diviſion of galleys at anchor here will be ready to ſail by the end of the month.

It is not certainly known here what part our court means to take in the threatened rupture.

BERLIN, *May* 17.

Very heavy complaints have been made by the inhabitants of Stettin againſt our commandant there, for having deſtroyed the ſuburbs and gardens juſt without the town, as if the Ruſſians were advancing towards the gates of the city. He has raſed and demoliſhed every thing the ſame as if the town had been beſieged. This improvident conduct is likely to loſe him his place, for, before the Ruſſians could approach Stettin, they muſt oppoſe two Pruſſian armies, and march a diſtance of 200 miles.

HAGUE, *May* 20.

An affair between the patriots and the Stadtholderians, has lately taken place at Groningen, which threatened diſagreeable conſequences.

A clergyman had the imprudence to pray in church for another who had been depoſed at the time of the revolution in 1787. On this, the magiſtrate expreſſed his diſſatisfaction, and propoſed to depoſe the patriot miniſter who had prayed for his brother clergyman.

The patriot citizens, who are numerous at Groningen, oppoſed the execution of the ſentence: information was ſent to the court of the Hague, which gave orders that the ſentence of the magiſtrate ſhould be executed, and this order the people have refuſed to obey.

It is thought the court will wink at this matter, to prevent greater evils, as the people appear determined on the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance in favour of their paſtor.

May 24. It is affirmed, that 12,000 Imperial troops have arrived on the territory of Duſſeldorff, beſides a number of other troops of the emperor, who file along the Rhine.

On this ſubject we can ſtate as certain the exiſtence of a letter from M. Jacobi, the Pruſſian miniſter at Vienna, to certain members of the ſtates at the Hague, ſtating, that theſe troops have abſolutely no other object than France, and that Pruſſia and Holland may be perfectly eaſy upon the ſubject.

LONDON, *May* 14.

The following is given as an account of a recent occurrence at SIERRA LEONA.

The Pomona frigate, of 28 guns, commanded by captain H. Savage, on her return to Europe, touched at our factory of Sierra Leona, and being informed that a quarrel ſubſiſted between the Britiſh colony and the ſovereign of the country, which threatened to prove unfavourable to the former, he endeavoured to obtain an accommodation; and, for that purpoſe, ſent out a boat with a few men, under the command of a midſhipman, and a ſmall body of marines under the command of a lieutenant, to the African town, where they had an interview with the petty deſpot, and reconciled all parties.

In returning to the boat, one of the ſailors wantonly fired a piſtol into the thatch of a ſmall cabin, which immediately took fire, and communicating to other houſes, the whole town was ſoon in flames.

Captain Savage ſeeing the conflagration at a diſtance, and apprehending ſome miſchief, ſent a ſecond boat full of men to the aſſiſtance of their comrades. The two bodies formed a junction, and were proceeding in as orderly a manner as poſſible to their ſhips, when the natives, recovering from the conſternation this accident had occaſioned, fired at them in volleys from behind trees and buſhes, killed ſome and wounded many.—Among the former was the midſhipman, a youth of great expectations, and much lamented. The remainder of the party with difficulty eſcaped to their boats, leaving many other wounded companions to the mercy of a barbarous ſet of ſavages.

The conſequence of this circumſtance has been, that the ſovereign of the country ordered the factory to depart within a few days, with which decree they were obliged to comply, and it is imagined he has forced them to make ample compenſation for the injury his people had ſuſtained.

HYDROPHOBIA cured by VINEGAR.

At Udine, the capital of Friuli, a ſmall province belonging to the republic of Venice, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured, by ſome draughts of vinegar, given him by miſtake, inſtead of another portion. A phyſician of Padua, called count Leonitia, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the ſame remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hoſpital, adminiſtering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at ſun-ſet, and the man was ſpeedily and perfectly cured.

May 15. On Monday next Mr. Pitt brings out his budget, which on every ſide is ſpoken of as very flattering to the proſperity of this country; it is ſaid that this year's ſurplus will be between ſeven and eight hundred thouſand pounds.

Yeſterday twenty ſhips from the Baltic, which came away in bulkſt, arrived in the river, having left their cargoes behind, being under ſome apprehenſions that an embargo would be laid on them, and that they would loſe an opportunity of trading to other places.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Thurſday night laſt, we are informed of the following whimſical circumſtance—On the night of Monſ. Mirabeau's funeral, an Engliſh colonel, without thinking of the impropriety of it, gave a ball and ſupper to a few friends of both ſexes. Whilſt they were in the middle of their dance, ſome Poiſſardes, who were returning from the funeral of Mirabeau, ſhocked at the indelicacy of rejoicing on ſuch a night, made an entry in their way to the ball room, and, without the leaſt previous ceremony, ſingled out ſome of the oldeſt and fulleſt grown ladies in the aſſembly, on whom they exerciſed a gentle flagellation after the manner of the old ſchool. The gentlemen, aſtoniſhed, yet, repelled by the numbers who ſurrounded the houſe, were obliged to be quiet ſpectators of the indignity, which, however, ended there; for, when they had gone through their work, they wiſhed the company a good night, and departed very quietly.

Yeſterday, at the London Tavern, a meeting of the Weſt-India planters, and merchants trading to the Weſt India iſlands, was held, lord Penrhyn in the chair. This meeting was convened to take into conſideration the plan propoſed for the eſtabliſhment of a colony at Sierra Leona, on the coaſt of Africa. From this place it is, that a large proportion of the ſlaves ſent to the Weſt-India iſlands are obtained. The conſequence of a colony being formed there, would be an additional difficulty in obtaining ſlaves from thence—It was therefore determined by the meeting to adopt the moſt likely means of oppoſing this meaſure. Another reaſon aſſigned for the neceſſity of oppoſing any colony being formed there is, that the climate of the Weſt-India iſlands and Sierra Leona, are ſo much alike that it is thought ſugar plantations might, with as much ſucceſs, be cultivated in the latter place as in the Weſt-India iſlands, by which their trade would be materially injured.

Who ſhould have expected to ſee the pope undergoing our fifth of November ceremony, of being burnt in effigy in Paris, as he certainly was laſt week, and that not by the mere rabble, for his dreſs had coſt above 1200 livres, or 50l. ſterling.

Lord Uxbridge's celebrated ſailing yacht Mona, is preparing in the river for an expected viſit from their majeſties. She has a ſuperb ſuit of ſtate rooms, decorated with two changes of elegant linen furniture, and is, in all other reſpects, the moſt perfect veſſel that ever ſwam. Her prime coſt out of the builder's hands is 14,000 guineas.

A NEW SETTLEMENT.

Government, we are informed, have a plan in agitation for eſtabliſhing a colony on Prince's Iſland, ſituated on the coaſt of Guinea. It is at preſent inhabited by a number of refugees from different nations, but particularly Portugueſe, from whom it is to be purchaſed. The ſoil is fruitful, and the iſland abounds with mines of different kinds.

This place is mentioned, as a receptacle for convicts, whoſe ſentence of tranſportation may be of ſhort du-

ration—And we further are informed, that ſeveral factories are to be eſtabliſhed there, for the purpoſe of extending the commerce on the African coaſt. It is ſituate 100 miles ſouth-eaſt of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

PORTSMOUTH, *May* 13.

About eight o'clock laſt night arrived at Spithead the Sphynx twenty gun ſhip, captain Trip, from the Cape of Good Hope.

In the Sphynx came home paſſenger lieutenant Ribu, who ſet out this morning at half paſt ſeven o'clock for London, having previouſly waited on admiral Roddam, agreeably to naval etiquette.

Lieutenant Ribu brought home the head of the Guardian, the only remains of that unfortunate ſhip. He alſo brought, as a preſent to the queen, a great number of roots and ſeeds of the moſt curious plants, &c. to be found at the Cape.

He is in perfect health, and looks as well as he did when he embarked in the Guardian. His ſafe arrival muſt give univerſal pleaſure to the public, who found themſelves ſo deeply intereſted by the recital of the hardſhips and dangers he had come through, and the firmneſs of mind he manifeſted, when the companions of his misfortunes were rendered almoſt frantic by the horrors of their ſituation. Merits like this cannot paſs unobſerved or unrewarded.

May 25. Mr. Pitt completes his thirty-ſecond year next Saturday—ſeven of theſe years he has been firſt miniſter of the country, and twelve of them he has ſat in parliament—a remarkable inſtance of diſtinction for early abilities.

The preſs on the river was laſt night as hot as any period ſince the commencement of the preſent armaments.

May 28. A courier from Peterſburgh, with diſpatches for count Woronzow, the Ruſſian miniſter at our court, came within a few hours after Baſilico, the meſſenger from Berlin, whoſe arrival cauſed the cabinet to ſit ſeveral hours on Wedneſday laſt. The diſpatches brought by both couriers announce the determination of the court of Peterſburgh in regard to the terms propoſed by the allied courts for making a general peace. The reſult of this anſwer is as follows:

The empreſs of Ruſſia expreſſes herſelf much ſurpriſed at the king's meſſage to both houſes of parliament, and the armaments that were ordered in conſequence of it; but ſhe is not intimidated.——She affirms, that ſhe will not deviate from the plan ſhe has propoſed to the Turks for making peace; and ſhe expreſſes that ſhe does not dread the miſchief that threatens her from her coaſt being attacked by an Engliſh fleet, ſhould it fail, as it could do her no very material injury. Her Imperial majeſty is, nevertheleſs, preparing for a very reſolute defence, as if ſhe did apprehend miſchief from it, and is arming, as well as fortifying, her ports and coaſts as ſtrongly as the ſervice and the time will admit.

The fleet at Spithead now conſiſts of 35 ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller ſhips, and is ready to ſail at an hour's notice, whenever they receive their complement of men. They are about three fourths manned—lord Howe's baggage has at length been put on board of his ſhip.

Letters from Ireland report, that there has been a riot in Waterford, and another at Carrick. At the firſt mentioned place on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, and at Carrick in conſequence of a ſpring loom, the machinery of which enables one man to perform equal to four in the ordinary way. The high conſtable of Carrick was killed in the riot.

May 31. The following extract of a letter from Chamoetry, in Savoy, dated May 7, is in circulation at Paris:

"I muſt warn you, in ſpite of the riſk I run in doing ſo, that the ſtorm is ready to burſt upon France.—The coalition of foreign powers is but too certain.—Leopold is the chief of them.

"In the month of June 400,000 men will enter France in different places. Some diſturbances in Savoy, excited on purpoſe, have furniſhed a pretext for the court of Sardinia to ſend thither a large body of troops and artillery. Twenty five pieces of heavy artillery are now at Maurienne. Vivianne, from his large manufactory at this place (Chamberry) has juſt ſent off 1500 fuſees for the ſervice of the army. We have juſt received here 6000 tents. The plan is, to attempt the firſt incurſion on the ſide of Dauphiny.

"A fortnight ago Leopold was at Turin, while all Europe was ignorant of it. Believe me, the head officers of your own regular troops are not to be truſted. Our court have been always accuſtomed to ſee the French under the yoke of deſpotiſm; rely upon it, that at the firſt approach of an enemy's army, they will forget their conſtitution."

A gentleman of rank, who arrived in town on Tueſday, from Vienna, ſays, it was confidently aſſerted there that the emperor had reſolved to declare war againſt Pruſſia the moment this country ſhall act hoſtilely againſt the empreſs.

A few days before this gentleman left Vienna, a courier had arrived from Peterſburgh who brought the final determination of the empreſs not to recede from the terms ſhe has offered to the Turks, and upon no condition to give Oczakow, or conſent to its demolition.

It was the opinion univerſally received at Vienna, that the Ruſſians would reach Conſtantinople before the end of ſummer.

LEXINGTON, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was with general Scott on the late expedition againſt the Indians, to his friend near Green-Caſtle, dated Dancille, June 20th, 1791.

"It is with pleaſure I inform you, that I am juſt returned from a long tour through the Indian country; during our march we paſſed over a moſt delightful country, the land beautifully watered, and well timbered; when we came within 25 miles of the Wabaſh (on which the Indian towns lay) we found the land clear, and covered with graſs three feet high, and as level as the fineſt meadow in Conococheague. On our arrival at the towns, we killed about 30 warriors, and took 58 priſoners, among whom were only one old warrior, two boys about 15 years of age, all the reſt were women and children, 17 of whom we ſet at liberty at the place where they were captured, the remaining 41 we brought on with us to the garriſon at the Falls of the Ohio—the towns we conſumed to aſhes before we left them.

"Never was there a more fortunate, or better conducted expedition; not a man being loſt until we came to what is called White River, where three men were drowned by their own careleſſneſs. Our numbers were about 800 private ſoldiers, beſides officers, &c. we were out thirty-five days. Our proviſions were exhauſted before we arrived at the garriſon; ſome indeed had none for ten days, excepting what they obtained by hunting, which you will readily ſuppoſe was a very uncertain mode of ſubſiſting among ſuch a number of people. The expedition was ſevere on our horſes, being obliged generally to tie them up at night without corn, and often without even graſs, in conſequence of which we loſt about fifty of them.

NEW-YORK, *July* 20.

Laſt Sunday captain Boyd arrived here from Albany with 100 cakes and tierces of Otſego (maple) ſugar, which, it is ſaid, is equal in goodneſs to that produced from the Jamaica cane. We are further told, that this ſugar is to be expoſed for ſale, at public auction, in a few days, when there is no doubt a ſufficient number of purchaſers will appear, as patrons to the patriotic induſtry of our brethren in the north-weſt.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 9.

By perſons who arrived here from Fort Waſhington, on the Ohio, we learn, that at Limeſtone they were informed by colonel Boone, that an expreſs had arrived there with an account of the return of general Scott and his party; that they burnt three Indian towns, brought in thirty ſcalps, and took fifty eight priſoners, thirteen of whom, old men, they ſent back, and that they got 300 horſe loads of plunder from the towns. We are informed, that another party have ſtarted from Kentucky on the ſame buſineſs, and we hope they may prove equally ſucceſsful.

We underſtand general Scott only loſt three men, and that he was ſlightly wounded.

July 16. An expreſs from Venango mentions that a party of Indians had arrived at Preſque Iſle from the other ſide of the lake, but what their intentions are is not known.

Sunday laſt ſome Indian tracks were diſcovered about three miles from this place on the eaſt ſide of the Alleghany. A party of the levies were ordered out to ſcour the woods, but returned without making any diſcovery of the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 23.

The London Gazette of May 3d, contains an order of council for extending the regulations according to act of parliament, of the trade between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the 5th day of April, 1792.

The Leyden Gazette informs that Siſtovia was in flames on the 11th of March laſt. Our papers did not notice this conflagration.

An unknown correſpondent deſirous us, by the requeſt of captain Davis, he ſays to contradict part of the account given in the General Advertiſer a few days ago, relative to the diſturbances in St. Domingo. Forty five thouſand men were not expected by the Coloniſts, but a report was in circulation, that there were 10,000 men held in readineſs by the national aſſembly, ſhould any oppoſition be made to the execution of the decree. Mr. Davis further contradicts the circumſtance of the inhabitants trampling on the national cockade, and placing in their hats the Britiſh in its ſtead.

The laſt circumſtance was mentioned to the editor by captain Davidſon, who ſailed from Cape Francois on the 7th inſtant. The firſt miſtake is an error in number, with which the editor or his informant are chargeable, but excuſable for, as they both truſted to memory.

From the Federal Gazette.

We are aſſured from good authority, that the extract of a letter from Pittſburg, publiſhed in our paper of yeſterday, and in ſundry papers this morning, relative to the Cornplanter's Indians having taken up the hatchet againſt the United States, is utterly groundleſs.

Major-general Butler received letters from Fort-Franklin, the originals of which are now in this city, containing freſh evidence of the friendly diſpoſitions of the Cornplanter and his party, and the peaceable diſpoſition in general of the Five Nations, the chiefs of which are now, or very lately have been, holding a treaty with colonel Pickering at the Painted Poſt, on the Tioga branch of the Suſquehanna.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Cha. Scott, to the ſecretary for the department of war, dated Lexington, June 20, 1791; received by lieutenant Belli, who arrived in town on Tueſday afternoon from the Weſtern country.

I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I reſumed my march, and puſhed forward with the utmoſt induſtry, directing my route to Ouittanan, in the beſt manner my guides and information enabled me, though greatly deficient in both.

By the 31ſt, I had marched 135 miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many ſmaller ſtreams, with deep muddy banks. During this march, I traverſed a country alternately interſperſed with the moſt luxuriant ſoil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almoſt impervious by bruſh and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blaſts of wind and thunder ſtorms. Theſe obſtacles impeded my progreſs, wore down my horſes, and deſtroyed my proviſions.

On the morning of the firſt inſtant, as the army entered an extenſive prarie, I perceived an Indian on horſeback, a few miles to the right. I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he eſcaped. Finding myſelf diſcovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumſtances would permit, rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object ſought that day, for my guides were ſtrangers to the country which I occupied. About o'clock, having marched by computation 155 miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extenſive prarie, I diſcovered two ſmall villages to my left, at two and four miles diſtance.

My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which juted into the prarie. I immediately detached colonel John Hardin, with ſixty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horſe under captain M'Coy, to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briſkly, with my main body in order of battle, towards the town, the ſmoke from which was diſcernable. My guides were deceived with reſpect to the ſituation of the town; for inſtead of ſtanding at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found in the low ground bordering on the Wabaſh, on turning the point of woods, one half preſented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to aſſault that with 40 men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the ſummit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabaſh, I diſcovered the enemy in great confuſion, endeavouring to make their eſcape over the river in canoes. I inſtantly ordered lieutenant colonel commandant Wilkinſon to ruſh forward with the firſt battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river juſt as the rear of the enemy had embarked: and regardleſs of a briſk fire kept up from a Kickapoo town, on the oppoſite bank, they in a few minutes by a well directed fire from their rifles, deſtroyed all the ſavages with which five canoes were crouded.

The Wabaſh was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached colonel Wilkinſon to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable.

The enemy ſtill kept poſſeſſion of the Kickapoo town. I determined to diſlodge them, and for that purpoſe ordered captains King's and Logſdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and croſs under the conduct of major Barbee: ſeveral of the men ſwam the river, and others paſſed in a ſmall canoe. This movement was unobſerved, and my men had taken poſt on the bank before they were diſcovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village.—About this time word was brought me, that colonel Hardin was incumbered with priſoners, and had diſcovered a ſtronger village to my left, than that I had obſerved, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached captain Brown with his company, to ſupport the colonel; but the diſtance being ſix miles, before the captain arrived the buſineſs was done, and colonel Hardin joined me a little before ſun ſet, having killed ſix warriors and taken 52 priſoners. Captain Bull, the warrior who diſcovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a ſhort time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my lieutenant-colonel commandant with 500 men, to deſtroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Bel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the weſt ſide of the Wabaſh: but on examination I diſcovered my men and horſes to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceeding days that three hundred and ſixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterpriſe; and they prepared to march on foot.

Colonel Wilkinſon marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched 36 miles in 12 hours, and deſtroyed the moſt important ſettlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory. A large quantity of corn, a variety of houſhold goods, peltry, and other articles were burned with this village, which conſiſted of about 70 houſes, many of them well finiſhed.

Miſunderſtanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence oppoſite to me in the afternoon of the firſt, I liberated an aged ſquaw, and ſent with her a meſſage to the ſavages, that if they would come in and ſurrender, their towns ſhould be ſpared, and they ſhould receive good treatment. On the 4th I determined to diſcharge 16 of the weakeſt and moſt infirm of my priſoners, with a talk to the Wabaſh tribes.

On the ſame day, after having burned the town and adjacent villages, and deſtroyed the growing corn and pulſe, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th inſtant, without the loſs of a ſingle man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed 32, chiefly warriors of fize and figure, and taken 58 priſoners.

I have delivered 41 priſoners to captain Aſheton, of the firſt United States regiment, at Fort Steuben.

A correſpondent informs that the treaty lately held under the commiſſion from the preſident of the United

States, by Timothy Pickering, Esquire, of Wilkesbarre, with those Indian tribes commonly called the Six Nations, at Newton-Point, on the north-west branch of Susquehanna, in the state of New-York, was concluded on the 18th instant, to the satisfaction of all parties by a recapitulatory speech from the commissioner.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to the western army to his uncle in Frederick-town, dated Fort Pitt, June the 27th.

"Since our arrival here we have been joined by 500 Indians, who offered their assistance to serve us as pilots. They bring the agreeable information, that the hostile Indians are willing to make a general peace."

A gentleman who arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 22d ult. from Orleans, by land, informs that himself and six others were attacked on the Tenessee, at the mouth of Duck Creek, on the 11th, by 25 Creek Indians—three of their party were killed, and one wounded.—He further informs, that M'Gillivray has withdrawn himself from the Creeks, in consequence of their hostile determinations, and that they are encouraged by the Spaniards.

RICHMOND, *July 21.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city, dated June 27, 1791.

"In my last letters I informed you of the army raised in this district, and ordered out against the hostile Indians on the Wabash river, under the command of general Scott. The general has been uncommonly fortunate; he had under his command as respectable a corps as ever was commanded by man—he had good officers to aid him—the whole business has been conducted with honour to him and the corps. The march was about 160 miles over the Ohio, through a country unknown to any of the army, the guides not excepted. They reached the Wea towns, on the Wabash, in seven days, took 58 prisoners, and killed about 30 warriors, without the loss of a single man, and only two wounded.—The next day two other towns and several villages were destroyed, one other man being wounded; the prisoners taken were treated with great humanity by the whole army. When the army was about to return, the general set seventeen prisoners (consisting of old women and children) at liberty, because he found it would be difficult to procure provisions for them.—No circumstance adds more honour to the corps than the great degree of harmony which subsisted between the officers and soldiers; they appear to have moved as one soul, and having but one object in view, that is, their country's good.

"This plan of moving on horseback is the most eligible one that ever has been adopted for punishing Indians. The army will move rapidly—they will carry their own provisions—take the enemy by surprise—captivate prisoners—destroy their towns, and return before any force can be collected against them. This expedition of general Scott's will cost about 20,000 dollars, that of general Harmar's last fall about 100,000—this last will probably enable government to effect her system as to Indian affairs—the other, which cost both immense blood and treasure, induce the savages to despise the government."

ANNAPOLIS, *August 4.*

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam.

"Jacob Fleryn, Esquire, of Rotterdam, has received *Mr. Churchman's* chart and book of explanation; he is a deputy from the admiralty of Rotterdam to the board of *longitude* established by the college of admiralty of Amsterdam. Mr. Van Swinder (now professor at Amsterdam) is at the head of that board, who will certainly investigate the work of *Mr. Churchman*, and he will hear further from them, no doubt, in a short time. The premium in Holland for such a discovery as that of *Mr. Churchman*, is nearly equal to 30,000l."

A return of the CONSULS and VICE-CONSULS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Joseph Fenwick,	consul,	Bordeaux.
Burrell Carnes,	consul,	Nantes.
Nathaniel Barrett,	consul,	Rouen.
Sylvanus Bourne,	consul,	Hispaniola.
Fulwar Skipwith,	consul,	Martinique.
The Sieur Etienne Cathalan the younger,	vice-consul,	Marseilles.
The Sieur de la Motte,	vice-consul,	Havre de Grace.
Joshua Johnson,	consul,	London.
James Maury,	consul,	Liverpool.
Thomas Auldjo,	vice-consul,	Poole.*
William Knox,	consul,	Dublin.
Edward Church,	consul,	Bilboa.
John Marsden Pintard,	consul,	Madeira.
Ebenezer Bruff,	consul,	Surinam.
James Yard,	consul,	St. Croix.

The jurisdictions of these consuls and vice-consuls extend to all places within the same allegiance, which are nearer to them than to the residence of any other consul or vice-consul.

* *Resident at Cowes.*

Description of TIPPOO SAIB's person.

TIPPOO SULTAN is a strong, active, robust man, above the middle stature, rather given to corpulency, complexion tawny, neck and visage long, features regular, eyes large and penetrating, strong black whiskers, but little beard, about forty years old, was educated with great care, and is of considerable talents, but tyrannical and avaricious, in deportment commanding and severe, wants liberality of character, and that open manly address which distinguished his father, in general disliked by the Mussulmen of rank in service, not being sufficiently liberal, and shewing a preference to the Brahmins and Rajpoutes, who are invested in the first places of trust and confidence about his person. He has six children, two sons and four daughters; the eldest boy is a promising youth about seventeen, called HYDER SAHIB, after his grandfather. His revenue is said to amount to five croes, seventy lacks of rupees, about five millions seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. His treasure in money and jewels is said to amount to nine millions. The present rajah of Mysore, (a state prisoner) is a youth of about twenty years of age, not yet married—He is shewn to the people in great splendour during nine days of the Hindoo feast in September, on which occasion Tippoo attends with his whole court, to do him a kind of mock homage.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN COUNCIL,

July 27, 1791.

JAMES BARRY, Esquire, having produced to the board an instrument under the hand and seal of the President of the United States, recognising him as vice-consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia; ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the citizens of this state.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States of America.*

☞ *To all whom it may concern.*—

JAMES BARRY, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise, within the said states of Maryland and Virginia, such functions and powers as may be given, or permitted by the laws of the land, to the consuls of nations between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exists for permitting specific powers and functions to be exercised by their consuls reciprocally.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the fifteenth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

(Countersigned) by the President,

T. JEFFERSON.

TO BE RENTED,

On the 20th of this Month.

WHEREAS from an advertisement, which has hitherto appeared in the Maryland Gazette, and Virginia Advertiser, respecting the FARM called *Gisborough*, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite the federal city—persons may be induced to attend with an apprehension that it will be leased for a considerable term of years, which is now contrary to the intention of the subscriber; he therefore considers it necessary to give this public information, that it will not be rented for a longer term than one, two, or three years. The dwelling house and out houses on said farm are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to any kind of crop, and five hands, together with some stock, will remain on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, August 1, 1791. 1807/16

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791. 1 6 16/10 3

*** NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 5th of September next, for two electors of the senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 1, 1791.

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty-five, and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven years—The woman has been accustomed to plantation business, has the character of being an expert hand at the hoe, and proves a good knitter and spinner; she can be well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and peaceableness; her country qualifications notwithstanding being of little utility in town, is the reason for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

4 GILLISS POLE.

ONCE MORE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or to the house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to settle with, and pay the same to, *William Cooke*, Esquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpose, otherwise their accounts and obligations will be put in suit.

CRADOCK and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

☞ THE several debtors above alluded to may be assured, that such of them as neglect this notice will be sued immediately.—Those who are disposed to settle the said claims against them shall experience a reasonable indulgence to enable them to do so with the least possible expence and trouble.

5w 3 WILLIAM COOKE.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the first day of September next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called GOTT'S FARM, containing 249 acres, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, within 1 mile and a half of Herring creek church. This land will be sold on a credit of four years, one fourth of the purchase money and interest to be paid annually; bond, with good security for the payment thereof will be required. Possession will be given to the purchaser this fall, and a good title on payment of the money.

S. STEWARD,
A. ALLEIN.

N. B. The above land will be sold in lots of fifty acres each.

Indian Town, Charles county, July 10, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHESON, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that the balances against the estate may be ascertained, and arrangements made for payment—all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

3X JO. W. HARRISON, Admr.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOOD'S ROCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Potowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG of West river, or Dr STEUART, of Annapolis. 6 tf

AT a meeting of the MANAGERS of the ORPHAN SCHOOL LOTTERY, on the 18th instant, it was unanimously determined to commence the drawing thereof on the first Monday in September next. There are a few tickets yet on hand, and it is earnestly requested, that those persons who are desirous of contributing to the promotion of so laudable an institution, as a school for the education of poor children, by purchasing tickets in this lottery, will be speedy in their application. 3X

Samuel Hutton,

Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old. 8w

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791. 5

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

June 3, 1791. 13

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkable black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791. 8

WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, to wit.

General Court, May Term, 1791.

ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the sitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order, 6X

JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

Gentlemen,

I SHALL offer my services, at the ensuing election, as one of your representatives in the state legislature: —Private arrangements precluding the necessity of those frequent and long absences from the state, which formerly compelled me to resign my pretensions, will now afford me leisure to discharge this duty with convenience—should the impression of my zeal and exertion to promote your political welfare, encourage you to renew those marks of confidence you were then pleased to bestow.

Respectfully I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

3X JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, July 5, 1791.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.

John Lawson Brightwell, Prince-George's county.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll (2), Annapolis; Simon Cantwell, Prince-George's county; Magt. Clark, Lyon's creek; Richard Carns, St. Mary's county.

John Davidson, Robert Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey, Annapolis; Mary Disney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis; James T. Gates, Prince-George's county.

Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis.

Michael Kelly, Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Karsick, Hunting-town.

Capt. Samuel Maynard (2), Herring bay; William M'Blair (2), Lower Marlborough.

John B. Onion, Annapolis.

William Pace, Charles Willson Peale, John Ponton, Thomas Pryce, Annapolis; Joseph Pemberton, West river; Moses Potter, Robert Ware Peacock, St. Mary's county.

Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; James Royston, near Annapolis.

Charles Stewart, G. F. Straus, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis.

John Tayloe, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Thomas Tillard, Herring bay.

John Vaughan, Annapolis.

William Wallace (2), Simon Wilmer, James West, William West, Annapolis; John Weems, Edward Willin, Calvert county.

S. Green, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to this office for *letters*, are requested to send the *money*, as none will be delivered, without. 3X

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of JOHN WHITE, Esquire, late postmaster of Baltimore, *legally authenticated*, are requested to apply for payment. 6w

5 D. DELOZIER, Administrator.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a TRACT of LAND in the said county, called PLUMMER's PASTURE, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

DANIEL PLUMMER,

July 4, 1791. 4X THOMAS PLUMMER,

JAMES PLUMMER.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 18th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 45

FOUND,

Between *Annapolis* and *Baltimore*,

A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being frost bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with osnabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791. 4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ss.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward; and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had a warrant with colonel Rezin Hammond of Anne Arundel county, that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, to do justice thereto, he, the said Gaither, for several months past, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three brace of pistols, all which he loaded, one brace loaded with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-ridge (for colonel Hammond's place of residence) with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant watched for him alternately; that some time after sun-rise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house, to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, seeing Mr. Hammond (whom both which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him upon the spot, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in this last situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the guns and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there he desired one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused, the said Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come up to you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within eleven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from his servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasion, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 9

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